# UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

# IMPLEMENTATION OF CAPTIVE PORTAL REDIRECTION FOR INVALID ISP SUBSCRIBERS

# HAMIDAH BINTI MAHMAD

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Master of Science in Telecommunication and Information Engineering

**Faculty of Electrical Engineering** 

July 2014

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah for the strengths and His blessing in completing this thesis. Special appreciation goes to my supervisor, Assoc. Prof Ruhani Ab Rahman, for his supervision and constant support. His invaluable help of constructive comments and suggestions throughout the experimental and thesis works have contributed to the success of this research.

Sincere thanks to all my friends especially from Telekom Malaysia and others for their kindness and moral support during my study. Thanks for the friendship and memories.

Last but not least, my deepest gratitude goes to my beloved parents; Mr. Mahmad B. Idris and Mrs.

, husband and family members for their endless love, prayers and encouragement. To those who indirectly contributed in this research, your kindness means a lot to me. Thank you very much.

Hamidah Mahmad, Julai 2014

## **ABSTRACT**

ISPs have to focus on providing a consistent and high quality service to its customers. In Malaysia, the growth of internet users gives the impact to the ISP quality service. One of the factors contribute is high utilization resource on router termination point and RADIUS server. It is due to excessive failing AAA requests with invalid subscriber account credentials keep dialing to the router causing the router waste the utilization resources. This paper will discuss on captive portal redirection as a solution to stop users from keep dialing, reduce excessive failing AAA request and reduce the utilization resource.

# **CONTENTS**

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	
ABSTRACT	
CONTENTS	
LIST OF FIGURES	
LIST OF TABLE	
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENTS	
•	
1.2 OBJECTIVES	
1.3 SCOPES OF THE WORKS	
CHAPTER 2	
2.1 JOURNALS	6
2.2 EXISTING NETWORK DESIGN	
CHAPTER 3	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 PLANNING	
3.1.1 Data Collection	
3.1.2 Configuration requirement	
3.2 IMPLEMENTATION	
3.3 FINDING	20
CHAPTER 4	21
RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS	21
4.1 RESULTS	21
4.1.1 Subscribers with Valid Account	21
4.1.2 Subscribers with Invalid Account (Wrong Password	d)24
4.1.3 Subscribers with Invalid Account (Wrong Usernam	.e)35
4.1.4 Impact on Utilization Resource	38
4.2 DISCUSSION	39
CHAPTER 5	41
CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	41
5.1 INTRODUCTION	41
5.2 CONCLUSION	41
5.3 FUTURE WORK	41
BIBLIOGRAPHY	43

## CHAPTER 1

#### INTRODUCTION

A captive portal is a Web page that the user of a public-access network is obliged to view and interact with before access is granted. Captive portals are typically used by business centers, airports, hotels, shopping plazas, restaurants, coffee shops, and other venues that offer free Wi-Fi hot spots for Internet users. When a user first log on to a network with a captive portal, a Web page is encountered that requires certain actions before Internet access is granted. For this project, Captive portal process has been modified to be used for invalid ISP subscribers that will be integrated with DSL services.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENTS

Most ISP subscribers with modems configured with incorrect username or password and short retry interval tend to keep on trying for getting the subscriber account authenticated. PPP termination router requests the RADIUS server repeatedly sending the AAA authentication requests for the subscribers, which are getting rejected by RADIUS. These excessive failing AAA requests with invalid subscriber account credentials are causing router and RADIUS servers to waste CPU resources.

Analysis has been conducted on data from Telekom Malaysia subscribers and network 2013. From the data recorded by Telekom Malaysia, PPP termination router is experiencing high average utilization resource above 70%. To maintain good service level on router, average high Utilization resource should be below 70% and should not frequently hit maximum. This is also imperative for performing troubleshooting tasks that need the router to enable debugging. Turning on debug in scenarios where the Utilization